THE
UNDERGRADUATE.

VOL. III. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MARCH, 1878. NO. 6.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost.

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, the Bucolics, and six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, to the VIIth Chapter.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Equations of the Second Degree, and three books of Loomis' Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar (Harkness), Livy (Lincoln's Selections), Cicero De Senectute and De Amicitia (Chase & Stuart), Horace's Odes and Epodes (Macleane), Homer's Odyssey (Merry), Herodotus and Thucydides (Mather), Xenophon's Memorabilia (Robbins), Latin Prose Composition (Arnold), Greek Prose Composition (Jones), Classical History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb (Hadley and Goodwin), Algebra (Davies' Bourdon), Geometry (Loomis).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires (Macleane), Cicero, De Officiis or Tusculan Disputations (Chase), Tacitus, Histories or Germania and Agricola (Tyler), Sophocles, Lysias, Aristophanes, Exercises in writing Latin and Greek, German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Analytical Geometry (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's Study of Words and English Past and Present, Rhetoric (Hart), Physiology (Dalton).

JUNIOR CLASS.—Quintilian (Frieze), Select Plays of Terence (Davies), or Satires of Juvenal (Escott), German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Natural Philosophy (Snell's Olmstead), Astronomy (Loomis), Chemistry (Elliot and Storer), Botany (Gray), Rhetoric (Whately), Logic (Jevons), Evidences of Christianity (Paley).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy (Perry), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy, Fine Art (Torrey), Natural Theology (Paley), Intellectual Philosophy (Porter), Moral Science (Alexander, Peabody), History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology (Dana), Zoology (Tenney), English Literature (Taine), Forensic Discussions, Review of the Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty, supplementing the text book and giving in concise form the latest investigations.

The Cabinet and Museum contains a large number of specimens, and is designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains over 12,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement.

There are also valuable libraries belonging to the Philomathesian and Philadelphian Societies.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has all the more important English and American periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

A well-appointed Laboratory, with a separate desk for each student, furnishes unusual facilities for the study of Chemistry.

In Botany and Geology numerous expeditions into the surrounding country are organized. In Botany, each student is required to prepare a herbarium containing at least seventy-five specimens, and a prize is offered for the largest and best collection.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1877. Sept. 6.—Fall Term began, Thursday.
Dec. 18.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of three weeks.
1878. Jan. 10.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
Mar. 26.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
Mar. 26—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
Apr. 11.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 25.—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 30.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Examination of candidates for admission, Monday.
July 2.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni.
July 3.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 12—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

C. B. Hulbert,

Middlebury, Vt.

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JAMES E. NEGUS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. III. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MARCH, 1878. NO. 6.

CHANSONS.

FROM THE FRENCH OF VICTOR HUGO.

I.

To thy garden gay in blooms
My songs would fly, so frail yet glad,
If my songs had only wings,
If my songs but bird-wings had.

II.

Sparkling ever they would fly
To thy hearth-stone bright and glad,
If my songs had only wings,
If my songs but soul-wings had.

III.

Pure and faithful, to thy breast
They should fly, nor thence would rove,
If my songs had only wings,
Only had the wings of love.

I.

If to me you've naught to say,
Why forever haunt my gaze?
With that smile why teaze me, pray,
Which a royal head might craze?
If to me you've naught to say,
Why forever haunt my gaze?

II.

Have you nought to teach to me?
Why then gently press my hand?
Of that vision which you see,
Of that dream angelic, grand,
If you've naught to teach to me,
Why then gently press my hand?

III.

If you wish that I depart,
Why forever follow me?
In your presence throbs my heart,
'Tis my joy and misery;
If you wish that I depart,
Why forever follow me?

RECENT GERMAN POETRY.—ANASTASIUS GRUEN.

The principal poets and poetical productions of continental Europe during the last half century have been strikingly connected with the progress of democratic ideas. This is true of France, of Italy, and of other lands, but it is especially true of Germany. Even from earlier times German poetry has done service for liberalism, and for freedom from intolerance and despotism. Some German critics think that all Schiller's dramatic works can be classified into a system which reveals a logical development of his political principles and their methodical exposition. Such a classification savors, it would seem, rather too much of "vigor and rigor;" yet it is certain that the glorification of liberty and the blessings of deliverance from oppression, which Schiller so often celebrated, found a warm response in the hearts of his countrymen, and were prominent factors in establishing his immense popularity. During the stormy period in European politics from 1830 to '50, we find a group of ardent young lyric poets whose writings fired the popular heart and who were often in their own persons leaders of the democratic movements. Prominent among these were Freiligrath, Herwegh, Uhland and Anastasius Gruen. Of these the last named continued his activity well-nigh up the present time,—his death occurred but a year and a half ago,—and to him this sketch is devoted in the belief that his life and writings may well be commended to our interest and study.

"Anastasius Gruen" is a pseudonym whose bearer's real name was Anton Alexander, Count von Auersperg. Thus, strange to say, this champion of popular freedom and equal rights was himself a member of the aristocracy. He was born April 11, 1806, at Laibach in the Austrian province of Krain or Carniola, where Thurn Castle, his ancestral estate, stands on the Hart river. Here his first youthful impressions were formed, and in the valleys of the highland country at the foot of the Julian Alps, amid Alpine roses and mountain brooks, was developed that love of nature, and that strong local attachment to the scenery of his home which found frequent

expression in his later writings. He received a complete education, which, begun at home, was continued in Gratz and Vienna, where he studied engineering, philosophy and jurisprudence. In 1831 he succeeded to the management of his hereditary estates, and in 1839 he married the Countess Maria von Attems. As one of the leaders of the liberal party in Austria he was highly honored, and in 1848 was elected to the German preliminary Parliament, and afterward represented the Laibach district in the Frankfort National Assembly. After a few months' service, however, he withdrew from that body and did not re-appear in political life until 1860, when he became a member of the Imperial Council.

His first political production was a volume of lyrics, entitled "Leaves of Love," published in 1830. This was followed in the same year by an epic poem, "The Last Knight," written in the style of the old popular epics, and celebrating the life and deeds of the German Emperor Maximilian I. But his fame as a poet was first fully established by his political poems which appeared in the following year, "The Morning Walks of a Viennese Poet," and "Rubbish." The public of those days was startled by the boldly expressed attacks which these poems contained upon the despotism and censorship which then held sway in civil and intellectual life.

"Alas! in our good land to find
So many are afraid of mind!"

he exclaims. And again,

"Wir sind so frei, frei sein zu wollen!"

where the almost humorous boldness of expression might be observed by paraphrasing, "We take the liberty of wishing for liberty!" It was perilous to say such things in Europe at that time, especially perilous in Austria, where the power behind the throne was Prince Metternich, the stern and wily statesman who was to Austria for thirty years what Cavour was to Italy, or Bismark is to Germany now. The police were soon on the track of the bold young poet. For a while he sought shelter beneath his *nom de plume*. "I am Anton Auersperg," he said, when called before the chief of police, "and these poems are signed Anastasius Gruen." But this protection could not long avail him. His identity with the now famous pseudonym was too well known, in connectisn with his previous books. After repeated annoyances and arrests he was fined for violation of the law. Yet he continued to devote his literary powers and his political influence to obtain those reforms and ameliorations which were so dear to his heart. It was thus his good fortune to strive in youth, manhood, and old age for the same end, the progress of civil and intellectual liberty. What the poet Anastasius Gruen expressed in the abstractions of poetry, the statesman Count Auersperg wrought out afterward into the form of concrete political ideas. The politician kept faith with the poet in his own person, although the former was able to find the more practical ways to the freedom which the latter had first sought in ideal longings.

The two characteristics which Gruen's poetry everywhere exhibits are a keen appreciation of nature, and an ardent striving after liberty in thought and life, and these two characteristics are often so interblended as to seem one. He longs for free air, whether among the mountains, or in civil organism, for the full in-breathing of an unfettered human existence. In 1831 he published a volume called "Songs from the Mountain," which sparkle with the delight he always felt at breathing again his native Alpine air, and shows how his joy in nature always called up within him a suggestion or prophecy of the progress of humanity. A graceful lightheartedness which sometimes breaks out into playful merriment runs through these verses. He revels in the green valleys, the perfume of flowers, and the up-soaring skylarks. He greets the shepherd's hut of stone, and when the shepherd lass gives him a rosebud he thinks of Freedom, who is a maid with an open brow like her! When will she be able to give roses to all the world, as the mountain maiden gives them to the poet! He hears the distant evening chimes proclaiming peace through the mountains, and the cow-bells tinkle a response from the Alpine pastures. Thus, as in his pretty poem, "The

Ring," he looks through the ring of love upon "the earth and the sky, the people and their land," and this golden circlet is also the frame in which all his poetry was set. His was a sunny nature. A world of beauty and blessing, of love and hope, was spread out before his poetic vision. There were no clouds in his sky, save with rainbows above them. He had none of the deeper fires of passion, or storms of wrath, or melancholy pessimism, which appeared in the writings of his contemporaries Herwegh, Lenau and Heine. Doubtless, too, in wanting these, he was also deficient somewhat in power and intensity of poetic expression. He is a poet of the daylight, cheerful and radiant, though not devoid at times of a bold indignation, or of fearlessness in attack. He wrote the biography and edited the works of his friend Lenau, who was as emphatically the poet of darkness and night, as Anastasius Gruen was of the sunshine.

I have left myself no space for extracts from his poems. The following lines illustrate his eagerness to see in all surrounding nature a type of human progress.

> Our deliv'rance! hear it sounding
> Low and clear, on Zephyr's wing!
> "Onward!" whirls the torrent bounding,
> "Onward!" clouds move murmuring.

His works include several volumes of lyrics, two epics besides the one before mentioned, a volume of "Folk-songs from Krain" published in 1850, and "Robin Hood," a cycle of ballads after English originals celebrating that prince of outlaws, published in 1864. His seventieth birthday was commemorated April 11, 1876, by great *fetes* in Vienna and elsewhere in Germany. The faculties of the three Universities in Vienna united in the celebration. Orations, banquets, poems, greetings, odes, festal music and honors of all sorts were lavished upon the honored guest of the occasion, for whom a long continuance of life and activity was hoped. These hopes were sadly disappointed by his death, which occurred on the 12th of September following.

In one of his poems called "The Vision," he gives a vivid portrayal of the inevitable immortality, for shame or for honor, which follows all human efforts, through the unending influences which men leave behind them. In his vision he sees two armies of spirit singers arise from the graves of mankind; — the one repulsive, a motley throng, holding harps in skeleton hands, with which they harshly thump and hammer. They only frighten owls from their hiding-places with this clatter. Then the other army arises, a sinewy race to endure through immutable time. Like a seraph's prayer, like the full-voiced temple the harps resound, — roses blossom as in spring, and through earth and air thrills the wondrous tone, vibrating and re-echoing on through endless repetitions. And thus the poet closes his vision:

> Ah! which of these hosts doth my minstrelsy own?
> 'Tis thine to determine, O Time, the all-wise!
> When over my coffin the last rose is thrown,
> In *one* of these armies my song will arise!

No one can doubt in which of the two ranks of singers this true man and poet is enrolled.

E. H. H.

DECLINE OF THE FINE ARTS.

We have been so long accustomed to view with wonder and astonishment the various inventions of modern times, that we are unwilling perhaps to acknowledge the supremacy of the Past in anything whatever. Yet it seems not wholly inappropriate to ask, if the world is advancing in all that tends to ennoble and benefit humanity. No one, of course, denies the progress in mechanical art and general culture, yet it may be questioned if there is corresponding advancement in the production of that which pertains to the æsthetic taste of man. This question indeed must we answer in the negative.

The great models of Grecian and Roman oratory have never been surpassed, while the sublime epics of the old Greek poet produced in the remotest antiquity still stand unsurpassed after the lapse of more than twenty centuries. As an eminent English essayist has well said, — only Shakespeare and Dante are worthy to be compared with the genius of Homer. These, too, are names dating back to a period not compara-

ble with the civilization of to-day. And to this and an earlier era, must we turn for the great names in sculpture, in painting, and in architecture.

In the Vatican of Rome, the Apollo Belvidere, and in the galleries of Florence, the Venus de Medici, still remain unequalled: — works with the impress of two thousand years, but which no modern art can approach. With all our boasted civilization, we have produced no architect able to cope with the genius of him, who a few ages ago designed that magnificent structure of Gothic architecture, which in its symbolic form calls forth the deepest and purest emotions of the human soul,— the cathedral of Milan. The Parthenon at Athens, designed by the hand of Phidias himself long years before the Christian era, has never been surpassed by the works of later days, which striving to copy have never equalled that sublime type of the Romanesque.

Where do we find the successors of the great Italian masters, of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci? And where are the successors of the distinguished representatives of Spanish art, or of the Dutch and the Flemish schools.

But it is in vain to seek for what does not exist. Upon us it devolves to discover the causes of this decline in the Fine Arts. Various are the theories which may be assigned and it is difficult to decide upon the true one. But let us advance to the work and we may succeed in ascertaining what has accomplished this decline in the production of the Beautiful.

A certain writer on this subject, in reply to a distinguished artist who attributes the decay of art to the want of public spirit, and who doubtless had in mind the patronage of the state, so liberally bestowed in Italy during the fifteenth century by Lorenzo de Medici and his accomplished son, Pope Leo the Tenth, has well said that "public spirit runs at present in entirely different channels, and that the interest of mankind turns on objects of a wholly different nature."

"Poetry," says Lord Macaulay, "declines as civilization advances." And this idea seems to prevail in the mind of the great French critic, who in his Philosophy of Art has presented us with so graphic a description of Italian life at the period of the *Renaissance.*

As we study the history of Art in all its varied forms, and in each succeeding age, we are forcibly impressed with the fact, that the spirit of that age in which it is most productive tends not to the practical purposes of life, but is concerned more with the trivial and the unimportant than with the grave and serious things of this world. At this time men seem to be in their childhood, and in their blind pursuit after pleasure they disregard with impunity the rights of others; while, blended with that which in the soul of the artist is capable of producing the most sublime work of art, we see motives acting on and moving the will to do what would be tolerated only in the semi-barbaric state in which he lives.

Reluctant as we are to confess the truth, it is yet too evident, that the highest civilization is not compatible with the production of the greatest works of genius. The age which is prolific with the great masterpieces of human art, conduces not to the advancement of liberty in civil and religious institutions.

But we need not regret this declination in the Fine Arts, since they are dependent for their advancement upon conditions hostile to the progressive spirit of our age. In the broad field of Science, in Philosophy, and in all departments of human knowledge, there are grand opportunities for the workings of the human mind.

And when in contemplating the beautiful works of a remote past, we are inclined to wish for the age of Pericles, or of Leo the Tenth, let us consider the advantages which surround us on all sides and which in those dark ages were unknown to mankind. Study then the words of the acute thinker who has declared to us, that "the comparative neglect of the arts proves only that men have become more thoughtful; that thought and reflection have taken the place of a quiet, unreflecting acquiescence in a state of things not destined to endure." A.

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, MARCH, 1878.

EDITORS:

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Address all communications to THE UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

EDITORIAL.

WE read in the *New York World*, to the effect that "THE UNDERGRADUATE, from Middlebury College, Vermont, resumes publication, after suspension for about six months." We suppose the foundation of this error is a failure on the part of our financial committee to mail a copy to the *World* during that time. THE UNDERGRADUATE, however, has been noticed in many of the college journals which *The World* receives, but undoubtedly the editor of *The World's* "College Chronicle" has neither time nor inclination to read their columns devoted to exchanges. Like most college papers at some period of their existence, we may have had an inward dread of suspension; but at present, owing to the energy of our financial chairman and the substantial encouragement we have received from numbers of our alumni, we are in no immediate danger. Nevertheless, we are anxious for more subscriptions, that we may do away with some of our advertisements, and enlarge our literary space at least one third, and our other space correspondingly. A little more assistance, and this will be done.

CONSIDERABLE discussion of the gymnasium problem has appeared in our columns, but as yet there has been no appearance of such an institution. While we ought not to relinquish our hope that it will appear, why should we await its tardy coming to utilize the various bars, rings, vaulting horses, *et cetera*, already in our possession. The "gymnasium" we are most in need of is a suitable building. During the warmer months, however, out-of-doors is the more suitable place for gymnastic exercises. We have an excellent ball-ground, that might well be made more use of and every advantage for field sports. There are innumerable localities on the campus, favorable for putting up trapeze and parallel and horizontal bars, to say nothing of a summer bowling alley. There is no reason why we cannot all unite for a pleasant season of sports.

THE boarding club has been organized long enough to be considered as a permanency. As an experiment it has been every way successful, and we are told that its membership is to be increased next term. It is under the direction of a lady who takes all the care and responsibility upon herself; and we learn from reliable sources that an excellent table is set, at an average price of two dollars and a half per week. It is also stated that a reduction to two dollars and a quarter is expected.

The enterprise is a laudable one, offering one more variety to the different methods of boarding that are in vogue among the students. Middlebury offers great inducements in this respect. Students can room in town or in college; can board themselves, board in the club, in private families, or at the hotel. Certainly no one need be deterred from entering our college because of this item of expense.

IT MAY not be generally known outside of certain unfortunate localities in Starr and Painter Halls, that an orchestra has been formed in our college, or rather two; the one being more amateur than the other. Such is the fact, however, and it is gratifying to know of the increased

interest in music among us. No doubt the college will soon provide its own instrumental music, at least, for Junior Ex. and Commencement.

The Seniors at various colleges are already agitating the question of a Senior vacation. Some petitions have been sent in and some already answered. At Williams the faculty have granted the last three weeks before Commencement for this purpose, and it really seems both just and reasonable that this brief respite should be allowed. The student feels that his long four years course is really over, appointments are decided, there is an oration to write and numerous arrangements to be made with reference to graduation day. The general distraction and excitement is such that he is not only unwilling, but unfit, to do regular work. But even on the supposition that he had no work to perform during this interval, it could be nothing criminal to grant him the time simply for physical recreation before the duties of Commencement week; and with this end in view, an opportunity might be given to revisit Old Mosalamoo, Bread Loaf, Grand View and Dunmore, familiar places which he may never behold again.

We approve most heartily the stand which the public generally has taken in regard to the recent disturbances at Princeton and Dartmouth. There is a wide difference between such affairs and the friendly contests which frequently occur between the two lower classes. The spirit of rivalry which prompts the latter is purely good natured, and is entered into equally by all. It is true, students are sometimes injured, but only accidentally, and serious harm is very rare. But when rooms are broken into, and the occupants mercilessly pounded with paddles and beer bottles, when firearms are resorted to and life and limb intentionally placed in jeopardy, then the contest ceases to be a friendly one, and has no more claim to be shielded from the law than any other kind of rowdyism. Anywhere else, such violent passion and intense excitement, accompanied with similar demonstrations, would be promptly punished to the full extent of the law, and we can see nothing in one's connection with a college which places him beyond the reach of a law whose only object is to preserve order and security.

Class feeling alone would never prompt one to such outrageous conduct. Some students seem to think that while they are in college they are under no obligation to observe the rights of others, and giving a loose rein to their natural inclinations, they commit deeds of violence and meanness worthy only of the ruffian and the bully; and if an indignant public demands investigation, they raise the cry of "class feeling" as their excuse, and too often have escaped their just deserts in this way. We are glad to see a change in this, and that the time has come when outrageous and brutal conduct is no longer screened by our colleges.

The new Classical English Reader, selections from standard authors, with explanatory and critical foot-notes by the Rev. Henry A. Hudson, is fully up to the standard of the work of the noted Shakesperian critic. While our country is flooded with school readers, there still has been a void which is at last filled by this excellent book. It makes no pretensions as a speaker, yet some of the choicest and freshest declamations in the English language are contained in it. But as a reader, we must confess, it surpasses anything we have ever seen. This judgment is confirmed by one glance at the table of contents. Such an array of authors was never offered to the public in a reading book. If one wanted a good introduction to the English language and literature he could find no better book with which to commence. There is hardly a standard writer mentioned in our English literature from whose works there are not some selections. From the Elizabethan age we have Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Bacon, Raleigh, Hooker; from the age of the Restoration we have Milton, Dryden, Taylor; from Queen Anne's reign we have Pope, Addison, Swift, Goldsmith, Sam Johnson, Burke and many oth-

ers; with the very choicest selections from the age of the "Lake School" and from modern times. From this array of names we find that we have a Reader which sets forth the English language in its truest, noblest light.

The influence of such reading upon our schools cannot fail to be beneficial. The youthful taste of the present age is very apt to be perverted. It naturally craves for something dashy and sentimental; our young people form a distaste at the very first for standard writing; and all the juvenile literature of the day tends to heighten this distaste. But this Reader comes in with the most attractive selections from standard authors, and in the hands of a wise teacher will develop a pure and untainted love for the true and beautiful in English literature.

This is a Reader, too, which should not be thrown aside with the arithmetic. It must be confessed that we can pass as pleasant an hour with this book as with any with which we are acquainted. It lies on our table to greet us at every turn, and when other work is performed we can sit down and entertain ourselves with the very aroma of English writers.

Another source of gratification lies in the fact that he who has performed this work is a graduate of Middlebury; one who has done much as a critic of Shakespeare, and reflects much honor upon his Alma Mater.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORS UNDERGRADUATE: — We recently noticed in the New York World an editorial in favor of the consolidation of small colleges. Some of the objections raised against small colleges are apparently weighty, others are extremely shallow.

It is said that at such colleges the first year is often spent in academic study. This is certainly true to some extent, but *need* it be true? Must a college teach the A, B, C's, in order to live? We think not. The student enters at an early age and with an imperfect preparation, for the sole reason that the college accepts such a preparation as sufficient. If the small college would raise its standard, as Middlebury has recently done, then it insures a better preparation and renders an academic course unnecessary. And if we may judge from the result here, such a change would not injure the college in the least. Most of those who choose a small college could ill afford the expenses of Harvard or Yale. But if the standard was as high or even higher at a small college than at Harvard, would any one be forced to the latter?

No college will ever prosper for many years by making its entrance examinations a farce, or by doing the work of the common schools.

Again, says the objector, those who go through college as a matter of fashion can imbibe more knowledge with less effort in the atmosphere of Harvard or Yale than in less favored localities. While this may be true it does not prove that large colleges are to be preferred. It is certainly not for the honor of Harvard or Yale that they graduate men who consider a fashionable college of more importance than four years of earnest work. Indeed, the argument urged against small colleges is really a strong one in their favor. They are not fashionable and offer no attractions to fashionable students. When a student's money becomes of more importance than his brains, then there will be no need of small colleges fighting with poverty and debt. But if such fashionable students are to be encouraged in making their college course a grand game of chance, then let the large colleges have all the honor. But if they should be discouraged and shut out from college walls, then the small college may still be a blessing, and her struggle with poverty will not be fruitless.

If it is said that such colleges cannot live without the money of such students, we answer that they always have lived without it, and though it may force them to be content with a "small library" and "no decent scientific apparatus," it will not prevent them from doing the best of work and laying foundations that will support the grandest structures.

Yours again,

PHILOPOLEMUS.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Mud!

Take off your hat!

How's your oration!

Hurrah for the pipe!

What will they call it?

No more Senior orations.

He went to the Episcopal!

They say our writing's bad.

That Senior might well go west.

No more euchre parties till after Lent.

The Fresh have at last got a "Bolt."

Is then the old time Sugar Day forever abolished?

It is about time the upper classmen made their party calls.

The members of the choir think that they deserve praise rather than criticism. Poor fellows! We are sorry that we cannot agree with them.

The "Sheet and Pillow-case" at the Pierce House was well attended. Mine host Pierce is deserving of praise for the bountiful table he set on the occasion.

What fumes arise from the depths below?
What beastly concoction is brewing?
What right have the Juniors to scent us up so?
What foul, nasty mess are they stewing?

For a wonder the students did not seize the opportunity of entering a petition for a holiday when election approached. Are we losing respect for former customs?

It seems queer not to be called upon to say something about the reading-room. This is the third month that has passed without any trouble in that "trouble causing room."

The rhetoricals of this term have been much more interesting then those of last Fall, the improvement being largely due to the selection of more modern pieces by the lower classmen.

The Episcopal sociables which have been held at the houses of the difierent members of the congregation, have been very pleasant and sociable indeed, the reverse of sociables generally.

Lady at Dickens rehearsal: "Is there a cut of Sergeant Buzfuz in that edition you have?" Junior (blushingly): "Oh, yes! I think I saw a character represented here with *military clothes!!*"

Alas! the audacity of the present Freshman! One of them dared to assert that it is his privilege to walk out of church before the upper classes. He *tried* it, but a mighty Soph said "no," and he didn't.

The Seniors have finished the Wealth of Nations, and are to be examined the last Tuesday of the term, on the lectures given by Prof. Means. All are agreed that Political Economy is a study of great interest.

It is seldom that a lower classman is applauded on the College stage. But for the first time in our remembrance two of the lower classmen have obtained the applause which their excellence in declamation merited.

The bowling alley of A. J. Styles has lately been opened to ladies from ten A. M. to three P. M. Many of the ladies of the town have taken advantage of the opportunity, and are now enjoying a long wished-for privilege.

Prof. Hall has conducted several recitations in Lithological Geology, in addition to his lectures on the principles of Zoology. We believe he gives his last lecture the 25th. He will be greatly missed by the Seniors.

Latin Prof. (to student who has written a sermon for a Latin composition): "Mr. H. I find no mistakes in your exercise except the one in the text. Student: "Why, Professor! I copied that from the *Novum Testamentum.*"

A member perpetrated the following '78-ism, the other morning: Oh, *Shaw!* the *Manley Rogers* is *Fish*ing for a *Staple-ton* of *Flaggs* to exchange with the *Smith* for a *Hardy Hamilton*-ian steed, which he intends to trot *At-wood*-side Park.

The Juniors have secured the services of M. E. Carter's Boston Orchestra for both Exhibition and Concert. This orchestra is one of the best in Boston, and we feel safe in guaranteeing a real musical treat on the evening of the twenty-sixth.

A second Shakespeare party was given by Prof. and Mrs. Brainerd the thirteenth of this month. The party was well attended by the upper classmen, and the sound of female voices made the play of "King Henry IV" much more interesting than it ever was in the class-room.

Business engagements prevented Hon. E. J. Phelps, '40, from fulfilling his appointment in the High School Lecture course for March 22. It is hoped by all parties, however, that he may be able to do so soon. The subject announced for the expected lecture is "Sir Walter Scott."

Middlebury has been well supplied with public entertainments during the past month. Most of them, however, have been of the second class. The Pearl of Savoy, whose chief character was taken by Amy Stone, was much above the average of traveling troupes, and far ahead of any of the others that have visited Middlebury this spring.

One of the down town papers seems very much aggrieved because the Juniors sent elsewhere to have their finer printing done, though it seems not to have known the fact that all but one item of their work was done in town. Now if the office in question could and would have done as good work at a lower price, it undoubtedly would have had the opportunity. It did not have the opportunity, ergo, the conclusion is apparent. As to the personal fling which the same sheet would fain indulge in, it is probably a matter of congratulation with the Juniors that they have no such near relatives in the office alluded to, as that office so pathetically specified. A paper that gets the better part of its own printing done out of town, having recourse to patent outsides, ought certainly never to grumble at such a little proceeding as this on the part of the Juniors.

PERSONALS.

'26. A pamphlet has recently been published at Auburn, N. Y., bearing the title of "Memorial Services of Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D." He entered upon his duties as professor of Christian Theology in Auburn in 1855. His career at Auburn was such as might have been expected from his great endowments, his high culture, his vast industry, and his entire devotion to the church.

'32. Rev. Benjamin W. Reynolds died at his home in LaCrosse recently. He was born in the Abbeyville District, South Carolina, in the year 1812. After graduating from Middlebury he studied theology at Andover, settled in the West, and was to some extent identified with the settlement and progress of the country. He made the first prayer before the first territorial legislature that met in Burlington, Iowa, and resided there for some time as a missionary.

'39. The nomination of William A. Howard, whose appointment as governor of Dakota we noticed in our last number, has been confirmed by the Senate.

'39. Hon. Augustus C. Hand, an honorary alumnus of Middlebury College, and a native of Shoreham, Vt., died at Elizabethtown, N. Y., Friday. He was a representative in Congress from New York from 1839 to 1841, and a member of the State Senate from 1845 to 1847. From 1848 to 1853 he was justice of the supreme court.

'48. Rev. W. A. Farnsworth, D. D., the missionary to Turkey, who returned to America last fall for a visit, sailed on his return trip, from Boston, Saturday, Feb. 16.

'56. Prof. C. M. Mead, of Andover, has been writing some interesting articles in the Independent on the subject, "Is Sleep non-Existence?"

'59. Dr. G. E. Lane, lately of Middletown, has settled in Ludlow for the practice of his profession.

'62. Geo. H. Sweet is one of the editors of the Courier and Freeman, published in Potsdam, N. Y.

'64. Prof. Brainerd recently delivered a lecture at Academy Hall, upon the subject "What's in a Name?" It was devoted to showing the history of many proper names of persons and places, and was interesting and instructive.

'65. Prof. H. H. Shaw, late principal of Burr and Burton Seminary, is residing with his family at Saxton's River. His health has not improved as yet.

'70. S. A. Giffin is superintendent of schools for the town of Ludlow.

'72. Rev. Edgar Walker, of Bristol, preached in the Methodist church several Sabbaths ago.

'73. Rev. G. W. Brooks, who has been recruiting at his home since his illness, has returned to his pastorate at Woonsocket, R. I.

'74. Dr. H. S. Boardman, of Cambridge, spent a few days visiting at his home in Middlebury, recently.

'75. F. G. Swinington, who has pursued the study of law in Rutland, was admitted to the Rutland county bar at its last term.

'75. Dr. Warren H. Hamilton has formed a partnership with his father, to practice medicine in Brandon.

'76. J. W. Abernethy has been some time in town recruiting from sickness, but returned to New Haven recently.

76. W. R. Cray has been appointed clerk of the Surrogate of Hennepin County, Minn., but refused on account of its interfering with his studies.

'76. H. P. James is preaching at Marblehead, Ohio, near Sandusky.

'77. W. I. Twitchell is home on a short vacation from his school duties.

'79. E. N. Farnsworth has finished his winter's school and returned to college.

'80. W. H. Sheldon has left college and is at present studying medicine with Dr. Eddy.

'80. C. A. Sweet has been called home by reason of sickness in his family, and is not expected to return to his college duties before sometime next term.

'81. The school in District No. 11, taught by Mr. F. L. Nason, of Middlebury College, closed on the 15th inst. Mr. Nason has taught one of the most pleasant and profitable terms that this district has known for many years, as every scholar will acknowledge, and all who visited the school could plainly see. He goes from his term's work with the good wishes of all his pupils and their parents. — *Rutland Herald and Globe.*

THE SANCTUM.

This time we quote from *The Besom*: "The second object of our paper is that it should fairly represent us among the colleges of the East, in order that they may have a high opinion of our enterprise and our ability." We hope *The Besom* will *not* fairly represent either its managers or their University, until its wretchedly blotted and illegible typography is exchanged for better.

The *Dartmouth* should be commended for the appropriate tributes to its late deceased managing editor, Edward N. Hills. Concerning Mr. Hills' connection with the editorial board, it says: "Whatever success the paper may have obtained, is wholly due to the spirit which he infused into its conduct during the short time in which he immediately controlled it, and to the carrying out of his plans by the editors since then."

Exchanges, so far as we know, have made no comment on the views promulgated by the *Tufts Collegian*, concerning college prayers. Not a few, however, have undoubtedly been waiting for some voice of dissent to those views, from either the alumni or students of Tufts College. Such dissent is very well expressed by an alumnus in a communication to the last *Collegian*. Referring to the editorial remarks in question, the writer says: "First, they seem to be very ill-considered," then "sensational," then worthy only of some "penny-a-liner" of some "third-rate paper." These expressions, when separated from the body of the article, may seem slightly harsh, but the tone of the communication, as a whole, is excellent.

The literary department of the last *Oberlin Review* contains two quite choice articles. The sonnet on the first page indicates the possession of real poetic talent on the part of the writer, while the prose article, "George Eliot's Novels," is the most interesting one that we remember to have appeared in the *Review* for several issues. Its style is good and its analysis would perhaps bear more criticism than the writer modestly assumes.

In the editorial department we find the following: "Some of our foremost colleges have abolished all graduating exercises, while in others the classes graduate by representatives. It does seem that such exercises should be the prerogative of high schools; but if college graduates make a display of their knowledge, in an institution like ours, representation seems to be the only feasible method. If ten good men were allowed ten minutes apiece the exercises would be much shorter, and far more entertaining. Our Commencement would then be the most interesting public exhibition of the year." We agree as to the representative system, but have our doubts as to other more interesting and appropriate exercises being substituted for those of the graduating class.

PLUNDER.

"I'm saddest when I sing," said a Sunday evening warbler. "So's the whole neighborhood!" roared an unmusical voice in the street.

A returned missionary was recently invited to a party, where all the ladies appeared in low cut dresses. Said he to his host, "I don't mind it at all; I've spent ten years among the savages."

Squabbles, an old bachelor, showed his stocking, which he had just darned, to a maiden lady, who contemptuously remarked: "Pretty good for a man darner." And Squabbles remarked: "Yes, good enough for a woman, darn her."

"Do you know what is the difference between an elephant and an asparagus stalk?" "Eh?" "Why, of course you know — the elephant can eat the asparagus, but the physical conformation of the asparagus is such as to preclude the possibility of its devouring the elephant. That's it." — *Puck.*

French crew practising for the Exhibition races.— Coxswain — "Now, all togezare! Pool! By ze gar, ve vill beat zose ozer crew." No. 2 — "Parbleu! I can no longer row. Let us deseest." Coxswain — "Eh bien. Ze Englishman say de great zing is ze recouvaire. Let us, zen, rest until you recouvaire." — *Yale Courant.*

This is not bad: A member of one of the Rhetorical classes had just finished his declamation, when the one who had charge of the class said: "Mr.——, do you suppose that a general would address his soldiers in the manner in which you spoke that piece?" "Yes, sir, I do," was the reply, "if he was scared half to death."

He went home to spend the Christmas recess, and one evening they had a game of that most stupid and harmless of all amusements, parlor croquet. When it came his turn to play he mechanically reached his hand under the edge of the table and asked where the *chalk* was. Dark suspicion immediately came out and sat down on the face of the venerable sire, but confidence was restored when he explained that he was thinking of a problem in the Calculus, and for the moment forgot that he was not at the blackboard. — *Ex.*

A newspaper says Boston has a colored man named Yale College. When he shall have a large family, imagine Mrs. College standing on the front porch and yelling to her offspring: "Now, see heah, Harvard, how many times mus' yo' po' mudder tell you ter frow dat base-ball 'way an' stay in de house an' larn yo' A, B, C's? Cornell, quit dabblin' in dat watah, an' come heah dis instan.' You ac' like a fisherman. An' you, Vassar, yo' de wors' nigger in de pack. Take dat chewin' gum out ob yo' mouf, or I'll choke yo' till yo're black in de face." — *Bates Student.*

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